Appl. No. 08/958,088 Amendment dated July 28, 2003 Reply to Office Action of January 29, 2003

REMARKS

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner contends that Applicants' citation of the New Oxford American Dictionary, Oxford Press (2001) on page 4 (third paragraph) of the amendment filed on August 15, 2002, is improper because the filing date of the application is October 27, 1997. Accordingly, the Examiner stated that it is improper to cite a dictionary published in the year 2001 as evidence for terms utilized in an application filed prior to the year 2001.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner. On October 16, 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued its opinion in *Texas Digital Systems*, *Inc.* v. *Telegenix*, *Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1193 (Fed. Cir. 2002). That case is now considered a leading case on the use of dictionaries to construe claim language. In that case, the court held that it is the issue date of the patent that is relevant to determining the use of a dictionary in construing language in a claim. In that case the court stated:

When a patent is granted prosecution is concluded, the intrinsic record is fixed, and the public is placed on notice of its allowed claims. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, and treatises, publicly available at the time the patent is issued (emphasis added), are objective resources that serve as reliable sources of information on the established meanings that would have been attributed to the terms of the claims by those of skill in the art. Such references are unbiased reflections of common understanding not influenced by expert testimony or events subsequent to the fixing of the intrinsic record by the grant of the patent, not colored by the motives of the parties, and not inspired by litigation. ...

308 F.3d at 1202-03

However, whether or not the issue date of the patent or the filing date of the patent application is used, the dictionary meanings of the terms "managing" and "monitoring" are the same. In the Tenth Edition of Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary "managing" is defined as "to exercise executive, administrative, and supervisory direction of ..." "Monitoring" is defined as "to watch, keep track of, or check ..." These entries are attached hereto as Exhibit A. Applicants submit that these meanings in the Merriam Webster's Dictionary, which bears a

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copyright of 1995, set forth the same meanings as the Oxford Dictionary previously cited by Applicants.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that the term "CPU manages and monitors the digital logic component" is supported by the disclosure.

The Examiner now agrees that the CPU manages the combining process. However, the Examiner contends that the disclosure does not support the CPU managing the serializer. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, but have amended claim 57. Thus, the rejection is moot. Applicants, however, want to make it clear that this amendment is submitted without them in any way agreeing that the Examiner's position has any merit, without abandoning the subject matter and without dedicating such subject matter to the public. Applicants specifically reserve the right to file a continuation or any other form of application to obtain all appropriate claim coverage to which they are entitled.

Should the Examiner determine that anything further is necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the Applicants undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, or credit any overpayment, caused by this filing to Deposit Account Number 04-1425.

Dated: July 28, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

John K. Harrop

Registration No. 41,817

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Fax: (202) 442-3199

Enclosure: Exhibit A

EXHIBIT A



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster Mis the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

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Philippines Copyright 1995 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

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423—dc20

94-30967 CIP

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Abbreviations of days

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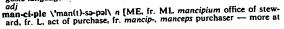
pose syn see CONDUCT

manage n [It maneggio management, training of a horse, fr. maneggiare] (ca. 1387) 1 a archaic: the action and paces of a trained riding horse b: the schooling or handling of a horse c: a riding school 2

obs: MANAGEMENT
man-age-able \ma-ni-j-bəl\ adj (1598): capable of being managed
— man-age-abli-i-ty \ma-ni-j-bi-lə-tē\ n — man-age-able-ness
\ma-ni-j-bəl-nəs\ n — man-age-ably \-blē\ adv
man-age-ment \ma-nij-mənt\ n (1598) 1: the act or art of managing
: the conducting or supervising of something (as a business) 2: judicious use of means to accomplish an end 3: the collective body of
those who manage or direct an enterprise — man-age-men-tal \manii-men-til adi

cious use of means to accomplish an end 3: the collective body of those who manage or direct an enterprise — man-age-men-tal \man-nij-'men-t'l\ adj man-age-r\'ma-ni-jar\ n (1588): one that manages: as a : a person who conducts business or household affairs b: a person whose work or profession is management. c (1): a person who directs a team or athlete (2): a student who in scholastic or collegiate sports supervises equipment and records under the direction of a coach — man-age-ri-al\/ma-na-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-jr-ship\/n man-age-ri-ship\/ma-ni-na\/man-na

small short-haired black-and-tan terriers developed in England man-child \man-child \man



EMANCIPATE] (13c): a steward or purveyor esp. for a college or

tery

mancy n comb form [ME mancie, fr. OF, fr. L mantia, fr. manteia, fr. manteia, fr. mantis diviner, prophet — more at Mandaean (neiromancy)

Mandaean (nan-'dē-ən' n [Mandaean mandayyd having knowle (1875) 1: a member of a Gnostic sect of the lower Tigris and Evites regions 2: a form of Aramaic found in documents writes (Mandaeans — Mandaean adj man-da-la\ n [Skt mandala circle] (1859) 1: a Hintel Buddhist graphic symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square mandal-ic type of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side 2: a graphic and often symbol of the universe; specif: a circle enclose square with a deity on each side and symbo

man-da-mus \man-da-mos\ n [L. we enjoin, fr. mandare] (15) writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of the strength of the s

man-da-mus \man-'dā-məs\ n [L. we enjoin, fr. mandare] (1911) writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a lifed official act or duty
Man-dan \man-dan, -dən\ n, pl Mandan or Mandans (1803) (1 member of an American Indian people of the Missouri River Vall No. Dakota 2: the Siouan language of the Mandans
'man-da-rin \man-d(o-)ran\ n Pg mandarim, fr. Malay ments
Skt mantrin counselor, fr. mantra counsel — more at MANTRA] (1)

1 a: a public official in the Chinese Empire of any of nine autigrades b (1): a pedantic official (2): BUREAUCRAT (2: a Derigosition and influence often in intellectual or literary circles; colleder and often traditionalist or reactionary member of such a circle cap a: a form of spoken Chinese used by the court and the classes of the Empire b: the group of closely related Chinese that are spoken in about four fifths of the country and have a stead variety centering about Beijing 3 [F mandarine, fr. Sp. mandar yrich mandarin mandarin, fr. Pg mandarine, fr. Sp. mandar of the college of the country of this tree developed in cultivation by artification b: the fruit of a mandarin — mandari - mandarin ad (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin amandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin and (1604). 1: of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin mandarin fr. Pg mandarin mandarin mandarin mandarin mandarin manda

prose)
man-da-rin-ate \man-d(\text{\man-d}(\text{\man-l})-r\text{\man-nat}\ n [prob. fr. F mandarinal. [[]
darin mandarin, fr. Pg mandarim] (ca. 1741) 1: the office or the
a mandarin 2: a body of mandarins 3: rule by mandarins
mandarin collar n (1947): a narrow stand-up collar usu, of
front.

darin mandarin, fr. Pg mandarim I (ca. 1741) 1: the onice of a mandarin 2: a body of mandarins 3: rule by mandarins mandarin collar n (1947): a narrow stand-up collar usu, of front mandarin orange n (1771): MANDARIN 3
manda-tarry 'man-da-ter-e', n, pl -tar-les (15c): MANDATORY 1 mandar (mandatus, pp. of mandare to entrust, enjoin, prob. lift mandate 'man-dat'n n MF & L; MF mandat, fr. L mandatin meut. of mandatus, pp. of mandare to entrust, enjoin, prob. lift mandatin command; esp: a formal order from a superior conflicial to an inferior one 2: an authorization to act given inclusion of sentative (accepted the ~ of the people) 3 a: an order, or so sion granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for itablishment of a responsible government over a former Germank or other conquered territory b: a mandated territory or other conquered territory b: a mandated territory 2 mandate vr man-dat-ed; man-dat-for (man-da-tor \man-da-tor \man-da

with a blade for sticing and sheduler is \man.d-\(^1\)-inis\\ n \\ man.d-\(^1\)-inis\\ n \\ man.

ited root traditionally credited formandrake formerly used espiror as a narcotic and soporific the dred also mandril \man-ciles 1 a: a usu tapered or set of the dred into a hole in a piece of we have the hort that serves as a contract of the dred into a hole in a piece of we have the part that serves as a contract of the dred into a hole in a piece of we have that serves as a contract of the dred into a hole in a piece of we have the dred into a hole etted into a hole in a piece of we metal bar that serves as a ce and be east, molded, forged, ben his bearings on which a tool (as a man drill 'man-dril' n [prob. in [Appio sphinx syn. Mandrill' and New Yman | Me, fr. OE man williame | Me, fr. OE man w histon's head — maned \'mān histon's head — maned \'man histon's head \'man histon's head — maned \'man histon's head numan flesh: as numan flesh: as line call flesh call fl tito training of a horse — more thing horsemanship and for the makip or of training horses 3

Francisco S Francisco Vma-,nas, 'mā-,naz / n pl (Mis encient Roman dead honor Instructed or appeased spirit of a (Misseu-ver \m-'nii-var, 'nyii-Nist done by hand, fr. ML man (1788) 1 a: a military field (1758) 1 a: a military military fraining exercise; esp: an exercise; exerc eject physical movement 3 a in the operation of an airpli inical end b: an adroit and c in (ickery and deception syn:

inicativer wb ma-neu-vered;

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Mulagascar (1777)

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Amunate \man-ga-nat\n (1)
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distance and ceramics the sand to many ganik, many the sand to manganese; esp: control of the sand to manganese; esp: control of the sand to manganese; esp: control of manganese; esp: control of manganese; of various unstable salts miles base

** ca-nous \-nos\ adj (1842) : where nous \-nas\ adj (1842):

where \-ni \-containing this elemwhere \-nan\\ n \ [alter. of ME is a second in the lemwhere \-narked \-sp. by \-eczematous \
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ilie le n [D mangel, fr. G, fr. h li, l. manganum] (1774) : a li letween heated rollers



Mongolian • monocotyledon 752

*Mongolian n (1846) 1 a: the language of the Mongol people b: a family of Altaic languages that includes the languages of the Mongols and the Kalmucks 2 a: MoNGOL 1 b: a person of Mongoloid racial stock c: a native or inhabitant of Mongolia Mongolian gerbil n (1948): a gerbil (Meriones unguiculatus) of Mongolian and northern China that has an external resemblance to a rat, has a high capacity for temperature regulation, and is used as an experimental laboratory animal Mongol-ic \main-'ga-lik, map-\ adj (1834): MONGOLOID 1 mon-gol-ic \main-'ga-li-zom\ n (1900): DONNS SYNDROME Mongolo-id \main-'ga-li-zom\ n (1900): DONNS SYNDROME not presence of an epicanthic fold) that includes to physical features (as the presence of an epicanthic fold) that includes peoples of northern and eastern Asia, Malaysians, Eskimos, and often American Indians 2 often not cap: Down's syndrome — Mongoloid n mon-goose \main-gus, \main-\n n pl mon-geese \main-gus, \main-\n n pl mon-geese \main-gus, \main-\n n \ma



nies pi oj Money n-i-ker also mon-ick-er \'mä-ni-kər\ n [prob. fr. Shelta (language Irish itinerants) münnik, modif. of Ir ainm] (1851): NAME, NICK-

mon-i-ker also mon-ick-er \ma-ni-ker\ n [prob. fr. Shelta (language of Irish itinerants) munnik, modif. of Ir ainm] (1851): NAME NICK. NAME
mon-i-li-a-sis \,mō-na-'li-a-səs, \,mā-\ n, pl -a-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Monilia, genus of fungi, fr. L monile necklace] (1920): CANDIDIASIS mon-ili-i-form \,ma-ni-l-a-form\ ain \,did [L monile necklace — more at MANE] (ca. 1803): jointed or constricted at regular intervals so as to resemble a string of beads (a ~ root) \(\cdot \) insect antennae\ mon-ish\ ma-inish\ vi [ME monesen, alter. of monesten, fr. OF monester\ fr. (assumed) VL monestare\ fr. L monēre to warn] (14c): warn monima \,'mā-nish\ vi [ME monesen, alter. of monesten, fr. OF monester\ fr. (assumed) VL monestare\ fr. L monēre to warn] (14c): warn monima \,'mā-ni-zam, \,'mā-\ n [G Monismus\ fr. mon-\ + -ismus-ism] (1862) 1 a: a view that there is only one kind of ultimate substance b: the view that reality is one unitary organic whole with no independent parts 2: MONOGENESIS 3: a viewpoint or theory that reduces all phenomena to one principle — mo-nist \,'mō-nist\ ma-\ n = monist \,'mō-nist\ monition. monition. monition. monition. monition. fr. MF monition. nonition \, fr. monēre (14c) 1: warn Monition. Monition. fr. L monition \, moi-tor\ n [L, one that warns, overseer, fr. monēre to warn — more at MIND] (1546) 1 a: a student appointed to assist a teacher b: one that warns or instructs c: one that monitors or is used in monitoring: as (1): a cathode-ray tube used for display (as of television pictures or computer information) (2): a device for observing a biological condition or function (a heart \circ 2: any of various large tropical Old World lizards (genus Varanus of the family Varanidae) closely related to the iguanas 3 [Monitor, first ship of the type] a: a heavily armored warship formerly used in coastal operations having a very low freeboard and one or more revolving gun turrets b: a small modern warship with shallow draft for coastal bombardment 4: a raised central portion of a roof having low windows or

warning warning monk \ m [ME, fr. OE munuc, fr. LL monachus, fr. LGk monachus, fr. Gk, adj., single, fr. monac single, alone] (bef. 12c): a man who is a member of a religious order and lives in a monastery; also: FRIAR monk n (1843): MONKEY | monachus (1836) | monastic life or prac-

*Monk n (1843): Monker monkers (1536) 1: monastic life or practice: MONASTICISM 2: a monastic house: MONASTERY monker n. pl monkey [prob. of LG origin; akin to Moneke, name of an ape, prob. of Romance origin; akin to OSp monamonkey] (ca. 1530) 1: a nonhuman primate mammal with the exception usu. of the lemurs and tarsiers; esp: any of the smaller longer tailed primates as contrasted with the apes 2 a: a person resembling a monkey b: a ludicrous figure: DUPE 3: any of various machines, implements, or vessels; esp: the falling weight of a pile driver 4: a desperate desire for or addiction to drugs — often used in the phrase monkey on one's back; broadly: a persistent or annoying encumbrance or problem
**monkey vb mon-keyed; mon-key-ing vt (1859): MIMIC, MOCK ~ vi

or problem
nonkey vb mon-keyed; mon-key-ing vt (1859): MIMIC MOCK vi
1: to act in a grotesque or mischievous manner 2 a: FOOL TRIFLE—
often used with around b: TAMPER—usu used with with
monkey bars n pt (1955): a three-dimensional framework of horizontal and vertical bars from which children can hang and swing
monkey business n (1883): MESS JACKET
monkey-pod \may-ke-pad\n (1830): MESS JACKET
mon-key-pod \may-ke-pad\n (1888) 1: an ornamental tropical
leguminous tree (Samanea saman syn. Pithecolobium saman) that has
bipinnate leaves, globose clusters of flowers with crimson stamens,
sweet-pulp pods eaten by cattle, and wood used in carving — called
also rain tree 2: the wood of a monkeypod

monkey puzzle n (1866): a tall araucaria (Araucaria araucana) this Chile and western Argentina but widely grown elsewhore

monkey puzzle n (1866): a tail anatural to widely grown elsewhold native to Chile and western Argentina but widely grown elsewhold called also monkey puzzle tree mon-key-shine \(\text{'man, ke}\), shin \(\text{n}\) (ca. 1832): PRANK — usu, used is flown on the monkey wrench \(\text{n}\) (ca. 1858) \(\text{1}\): a wrench with one fixed and gustable jaw at right angles to a straight handle \(\text{2}\): something the adjustable jaw at right angles to a straight handle \(\text{2}\): something the disrupts (threw a monkey wrench into the peace negotiations) monk-fish \(\text{'mapk-fish}\) \(\text{n}\) (1666): either of two goosefishes (Lightly monk-fish \(\text{'mapk-fish}\) n (1666): either of two goosefishes (Lightly monk-fish \(\text{'mapk-fish}\) n (1666): z in because of Europe) used for food americanus of America and L. piscatorius of Europe) used for food Mon-Khmer \(\text{,mon}\) and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{mon}\) Mon, Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon, Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) Mon-Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia in \(\text{monk}\) monks as a class monk-ish \(\text{monk}\) monks ish \(\text{monk}\) in the character, condition in \(\text{monk}\) monks as a class monk-ish \(\text{monk}\) monks ish \(\text{monk}\) in the character of the monk ish \(\text{monk}\) in the character of the monk ish \(\text{mon}\) in the characte

monk's cloth n (ca. 1847): a coarse heavy fabric in basket well made orig, of worsted and used for monk's habits but now chieff cotton or linen and used for draperies monk seal n (1841): any of a genus (Monachus) of hair well monks hood \may(k)s-hud\ n (1578): any of a genus (Aconium) monks-hood \may(k)s-hud\ n (1578): any of a genus (Aconium) usu. bluish flowered poisonous herbs of the buttercup family: refi poisonous Eurasian herb (A. napellus) often cultivated for its used terminal racemes of white or purplish flowers — compare wouthshall mono \mai-()no\ n. pl mon-os [2mono] (1959): monophonic refined duction

auction
2mono adj (1961): Monophonic 2
3mono n (1962): Infectious Mononucleosis

mono- — see MON-mono-ac-id \ma-no-'a-sad\ n (1863) : an acid having only one

mono-ac-id \mä-nō-'a-sad\ n (1863): an acid having only one san hydrogen atom mono-ac-id \mä-nō-'a-sad\ n (1863): an acid having only one san hydrogen atom cule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — used esp. of have cule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — used esp. of have mono-amine \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} \mathbb{m} \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} \mathbb{m} \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} \mathbb{m} \mathbb{m

NL mon- + carpicus carpic (1849): bearing fruit but once and fixed dying mono-cha-si-um \-"kā-zē-m, -zhè-\ n, pl -sia \-zē-a, -zhè-\ [Nt. mon- + chasium (as in dichasium)] (ca. 1890): a cymose inflored that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mono-cha-sial \-zē-a, -zhè-\ el that produces only one main axis — mon- + chordē string — mat sists of a single string stretched over a sound box and a movable with sists of a single string stretched over a sound box and a movable with sists of a single string stretched over a sound box and a movable with sists of a single string stretched over a sound box and a movable with sists of a single wavelength or mono-chromatic \-\ mano-krō-matik\ adj [L monochromato, fi mono-chromatical-ly \-\ mo

no-,kro-mist\ n 2monochrome adj (1849) 1: of, relating to, or made with a color or hue 2: involving or producing visual images in a single or in varying tones of a single color (as gray) (~ film) (~ tolar)

monitor)
mon-o-cle \ma-ni-kal\ n [F, fr. LL monoculus having one eye, fr. L mon- + oculus eye — more at EYE] (ca. 1858): an eyeglass for one eye — monocled \-kald\ adj
mono-cline \ma-na-klin\ n (1879): an oblique geologic fold

mono-clin-ic \mä-no-'kli-nik\ adj [ISV] (ca. 1864)
: having one oblique intersection of the crystallo-

graphic axes
monoclinic system n (1869): a crystal system
characterized by three unequal axes with one

characterized by three unequal axes with one oblique intersection mono-clo-nal \ma-n-kl\overline{0}-n\lambda\lambd

or Monocotyledoneae) of chiefly herbac embryo with a single cotyledon, usu. para organs arranged in cycles of three — complet of three — complet of the complete of the c

nono-crys-tal \'mä-nə-,kris-t²\ n (1926) crystal adj — mono-crys-tal-line \,mä-

crystal adj — mono-crys-tal-line \maindi
adj
mon-oc-u-lar \mai-nai-kys-lər, mə\ adj
cyc] (1640) 1: of, involving, or affecting
use with only one eye — mon-oc-u-lar-ly
monocular n (1936): a monocular device
nono-cul-ture \main-n-ksl-chər\ n (15
growth of a single crop or organism esp.
): a crop or a population of a single kin
in monoculture — mono-cul-tur-al \mai
nono-cy-clic \main-s-isi-klik, -'si-\ adj
mg in the molecular structure
nono-cyte \main-n-sit\ n [ISV] (ca. 19
with finely granulated chromatin dispe
that is formed in the bone marrow, enter
the connective tissue where it differen
mono-cyt-ic \main-na-sit\ n (180)
sono-dis-perse \main-o-dis-'pors\ adj
perse, v.] (1925): characterized by part
rersed phase
mono-dyt-main-na-dist\ n (1751): a y
monody
monody \main-na-dra-ma-\dra-na-dra-na-dra-na\dra-\dra-na-dra-ma-\dra-na-dra-na-dra-na-

monody
sono-dra-ma \ma-no-dra-mo, -,dra-\
designed to be acted by a single person
dra-ma-tik\ adj
son-o-dy \ma-no-d\(\tilde{n}\), n pl-dies [M1monoidos singing alone, fr. mon- + aeid
1023) 1: an ode sung by one voice (s
degy or dirge performed by one person
secce b: the monophonic style of 17t
\text{vm-na-dik} \ \text{or mo-nod-i-cal} \-\di-ka\\
1(3-)\(\tilde{e}\) \ adv

1(3-)i\(\cap \) adv con-oe-cious \ma-\n\(\cap \)-in\(\cap \)-sos, m\(\cap \)-\(\cap \

nono-es-ter \'mä-nō-,es-tər\ n (1927)

enn-oecism \-'nē-,si-zəm\ n (1875):

tatus

onno-es-ter \'mä-nō-,es-tər\ n (1927)

that contains only one ester group

onno-fila-ment \, mä-nɔ-fi-lə-mənt\
onthetic filament (as of nylon)

onnog-a-mist \mɔ-'nä-gə-mist\ n (16

solds monogamy

onnog-a-my \-mē\ n [F. monogamie,
onnogamos monogamous, fr. mon-+

narry] (1612) 1 archaie: the practice

sletime 2: the state or custom of b

sinc 3: the condition or practice o

priod of time (~ is common among

naus-ly adv

onno-gas-tric \, mä-nɔ-'gas-trik\ adj

cello a single compartment (swine, chi

onno-gen-e-an \-'jē-nē-ɔn\ n [NL Mc

sonogenetic trematode — monogene

iono-genetic \-je-nɔ-sə\ n [NL]

onno-genetic \-je-ni-sə\ n [NL]

onno-genetic \-je-ni-sə\ n [NL]

onno-genetic \-je-ni-sə\ n [NL]

onno-genetic \-je-ni-ha \ adj (187)

onno-genetic \-je-ni-ha \ adj (187)

onno-genetic \-je-nik\ adj (187)

Hing in monogyny
Henogy-ny \-ne\ n [ISV] (1876):
Hen wife at a time
Henot-hull \mathride{m}-n-hol\ n (1967):

wenn-hull 'mä-nə-,həl' n (1967):

hall — compare MULTHULL

hand-hy-brid \mä-nō-'hi-brəd\ n

hand-hy-brid \mä-nō-'hi-drad\ n

hand-hy-dric \-'hi-drik\ adı (1880)

hand-hy-droxy \-(,)hi-'dräk-sō\ a

halmxy-] (ca. 1934): containing or

minn-layer \ma-d-ja-n-,-le-a)

here or film that is one cell or mole



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